

KEELEY (L.E.)

“INEBRIETY IS A DISEASE”

Levi E. Keeley
M.D.L.L.D.

This book contains a condensed history of the Keeley Cure for Inebriety and Morphinism, and complete information regarding the Keeley Institute : : :

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Why do People Drink to Excess?

[From "Drunkenness and Heredity," by Leslie E. Keeley, M.D., LL.D.]

Only a short time ago the doctrine was prevalent that drinking had but one cause, and that was vice. Drinking was, therefore, a licensed crime. The government took the money as a license, or the government, under this doctrine, compounded the felony. I think drinking is a vice—when a man begins drinking; but, when he becomes a drunkard, then he drinks because the alcohol has caused the disease of alcoholism. He drinks because he is a slave to alcohol. He is no more responsible for drinking—when a drunkard—than a man is for having a chill or fever when he is poisoned by malaria. The drunkard will stop drinking for a few days or weeks or months, perhaps. You may say then, why not stop continuously? But this is a law of the disease of alcoholism. A man may have an attack of ague, and may then go two days or a week, or two or three weeks or even a year, without a paroxysm. You may say, if a man can throw off the disease for a week, or a month, or a year, why can't he do so continuously? The reason he can't is because the nature of the disease is to cause these paroxysms periodically. If the malarial disease is cured, the paroxysms will cease forever, and the same law is found to hold good with alcoholism.

The man so diseased will continue to drink rhythmically. His persistence in drinking is a part of and the main part of his disease. Can we make it clear and plain to you why a drunkard will continue to drink in spite of everybody and everything good? I think if we examine the laws of disease, relating to the actions of

poisons, and compare them with similar laws in the physical and mental world, that we can make the question and its answer plainly understood.

Why does the drunkard continue to drink? It is true that in a drunkard his disease is caused by alcohol; but it is also true that in this disease, when once it is established, alcohol is a necessity. The drunkard is diseased because he drank whiskey with his friends, or socially, or took it as a medicine, or for any reason whatever that caused him to begin drinking; but he continues to drink because his disease demands alcohol.

People prevent epidemics by fighting their rhythmical returns. They combat diseases by interposing remedies which break up the settled rhythms of chill and fever.

Right here is the secret of the cure of inebriety. The chronic inebriate acquires a resistance to alcohol when he has a drunken fit. His family, friends, his will and his tissue cells resist it. All these things make such an impression on his mind that he stops drinking for a while. But these resisting forces lose their power in time; and then the clamor of tissue cells for alcohol is again predominant, and he goes off on another spree.

From this standpoint a drunkard is made up of the rhythmical predominance of all the forces which lead him to drink and of the forces which prevent him from drinking. If all these forces could remain equal, he would be naturally cured; but they never remain equal. My remedy breaks up this rhythm. It puts the inebriate into an entirely new sphere, externally and internally. It is very like, and just as effectual, as giving a man who has the ague a quantity of quinine and a change of climate. It breaks up the regular swing of the pendulum, which ticks against sobriety at one extreme and into debauchery at the other.



Levin E. Kelly
M.D.L.L.D.

History of the Keeley Cure.

THE discovery of a new principle in medical science made by Leslie E. Keeley, M.D., LL.D., a physician and surgeon of Dwight, Ill., began to attract public attention in 1880.

Dr. Keeley is a native of New York State, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and a Doctor of Laws of the Missouri State University. He was the first regularly appointed railroad surgeon in the United States, and has been for years surgeon-in-chief of the Chicago & Alton Railway System. He has made inebriety his life study. From childhood the subject fascinated him; and as a surgeon during the War of the Rebellion he began scientifically to study it — practically, as other doctors study surgery. Thoughtful investigation early convinced him that inebriety was a disease, that its seat was in the nerve tissues and that the craving for liquor was only one of its symptoms. His experience in the army gave him exceptional opportunity to study also what he believed to be one of the most pronounced factors of the disease — its periodicity. Noting from day to day, from month to month, the alternate periods of debauch and sobriety in each inebriate, he

concluded, and rightly, that inebriety was a species of circular insanity, a recurrent mania, acting independently of the will of the victim, and leading, or forcing, him to drink to satisfy the physical craving which the poison of alcohol had caused. He believed this peculiar nervous disease to be curable, if a specific treatment of it could be devised. He determined, therefore, to devote the remainder of his life, if necessary, to the discovery of a remedy which should eliminate from the system the poison of alcohol, break up the periodicity of the craving and reconstruct and restore the nerve tissues to their normal condition, thus rendering them so stable that there would be no future necessity or desire for a renewal of the poison — no craving.

After several years of patient, silent investigation, Dr. Keeley's experiments proved that the chloride of gold and sodium, or the "double chloride of gold," would form the basis of a specific remedy which would effectually do this work. Knowing, however, that the chloride of gold in its natural state is a difficult agent to handle, and one which the patient cannot safely be trusted to use, he spent no less than seven years studying to find a menstruum, or eliminant, which should carry from the system the excess of gold, and thus make the remedy harmless, even if taken in large quantities. He succeeded. The Keeley remedies never have harmed, or can harm, even an infant. On

the contrary, they have benefited every patient who has taken them, and have cured thousands of cases of incipient insanity.

Dr. Keeley opened the famous institute at Dwight in 1880, and in the course of five years treated several thousand patients, with 70 per cent. of complete success. His failures, however, convinced him that, although he had correctly chosen his remedies, their application was imperfect. In 1885 he closed Dwight, and for two years refused all patients. In 1887 he reopened the institute, having added a hypodermic treatment and perfected the internal remedies. Since that time the Keeley treatment has been a complete success. A normal average of but five persons in one hundred who have taken it have returned to their former habits, and they not through any failure of the remedies to cure, but because of their deliberate and wilful preference for a dissipated life.

The Keeley Cure was given world-wide fame in 1891 by its investigation and editorial indorsement by the Chicago newspapers, led by the *Chicago Tribune*, following which the "line" increased so rapidly that there were seldom less than 1,000 persons at the same time taking treatment in Dwight, under Dr. Keeley's supervision. The parent institute, accommodating 1,120 patients, became too small. Branches were established, uniform

success attended them and to-day there are Keeley institutes in every State in the Union and in England.

Dr. Keeley's success with opium-users and victims of all other drug addictions, including the excessive use of tobacco, and of neurasthenia (nerve exhaustion), has been no less remarkable than with inebriates. It is true of inebriety, or any form of drug addiction (opium, cocaine, chloral, etc.) that, unless the patient is so far gone that there is nothing left on which to build, the Keeley remedies will cure.

Dr. Keeley's remedies have never been successfully analyzed, and his formula has been kept a secret. It will probably always remain a secret. And it is right that it should be kept a secret. It is more than a mere prescription: it is a complete system of cure. If the Keeley discovery were made common property, it would surely result not only in doing incalculable mischief in the hands of ignorant or unscrupulous persons, but in destroying the influence and good name of a remedy that has already cured more than 200,000 victims of morphine, tobacco, and liquor addictions.

This statement will be recognized as peculiarly pertinent in view of the fact that imitation "cures," calling themselves "gold cures," "bi-chloride of gold cures," or by some other misleading title, have sprung up all over the

country. Most of them are simply stock jobbing concerns. None have any scientific basis. Most of their projectors coolly announce that their "cure" is "the same as the Keeley, only better," "the Keeley formula improved," "as good as the Keeley," and other absurdities. All, either directly or indirectly, trade on the reputation and accomplishments of Dr. Keeley. None of these imitators has ever given a new thought to medical literature. None has any specific knowledge of the disease of inebriety, except what little he has learned from Dr. Keeley.

The Keeley treatment is administered only in "The Keeley Institute." Dr. Keeley's remedies cannot be obtained outside of one. The Keeley treatment is administered only by regularly graduated physicians, who have also taken a special course of study under Dr. Keeley; and the treatment at every branch institute is in every respect identical with that administered at Dwight. The only Keeley Institutes in Massachusetts are at Lexington, Worcester, Springfield, and North Adams; in Rhode Island, at 306 Washington Street, Providence; in Connecticut, at West Haven.

What the Keeley Institute Is.

THE Keeley Institute stands alone among the institutions of the world. It is not a hospital, yet within it the sick are made well. It is not an asylum, yet within it the deranged are made sane. It is not a reformatory, yet within it men and women regain the lost sense of moral responsibility. It is not a hotel, yet its inmates lead a daily life of leisure and of rest. It is all these in one, yet it cannot be classified.

The Keeley Institute is known only as "The Keeley Institute." All over the world that name is uniform. Dr. Keeley's remedies defy analysis, and are not administered or obtainable outside a Keeley Institute, although so-called "gold cures" (imitators) outnumber the Keeley Institutes three to one all over the United States. *Indeed, the highest tribute to the efficacy of the Keeley treatment is the number of its imitators.* No harm has in any case followed a Keeley treatment, but the "Keeley Cure" has been blamed universally for the bungling work of imitators.

Patients are received at a Keeley Institute at any time of the day or night, and they come in all stages of intoxication; a few, sober, which is the better way to come.

In the private office of the physician-in-charge a thorough physical examination is made, if the patient is sober. If he is very drunk, he is examined as carefully as his condition will allow, and as soon as possible he is put to bed, after, perhaps, being given a harmless sleeping potion; and, if necessary, an experienced attendant is assigned to look after him. If the patient is not too intoxicated, he takes his place in line with older patients for the hypodermic injection.

One by one each patient receives a painless injection of the hypodermic solution in the left arm. Before giving the injection — which is graded and varied according to each case and the addiction for which treated — the physician feels the pulse of the patient and makes such inquiries as are necessary to ascertain his true condition. These hypodermic injections are administered four times a day — at 8 o'clock A.M., 12 o'clock M., 5 and 7.30 o'clock P.M.

The process seems simple in its application; but this instantaneous hypodermic injection and an internal remedy taken every two hours during the day and evening have furnished more than 200,000 living witnesses to prove the declaration of Dr. Keeley that inebriety is a disease and curable.

A few simple rules govern the conduct of patients. They are as follows: —

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

- All patients are required to arrange financial matters with the manager on arrival.
- Regularly have to be observed in the use of medicine as directed, also, proportion of the ration for hypodermic treatment four times daily.
- Complaints will be passed by division.
- Unusually deformed or crippled from all.
- Bathes are performed at least twice each week.

An outsider might suppose that time passes very slowly in a Keeley Institute, but the contrary is true. All patients are surprised at the rapidity with which they begin to "feel at home."

Between the intervals of administering the remedies the patients visit the town, the river, the seashore, or the hills, according to their pleasure, and race, drive, play games, smoke, write and enjoy music. Entertainments are given by talented patients or by friends from outside.

It is impossible for any one that never has been to a Keeley Institute to appreciate the feeling of brotherhood which unites all the patients, and which is one of the most cherished memories of the graduate. A newcomer is received with sympathetic cordiality, and the kindly little acts of assistance and suggestion with which he is deliberately favored touch him keenly, and he feels at once as if he were among friends.

A Few Questions Answered.

THE Keeley Cure has been so misrepresented and imitated that general ignorance regarding its essential principles still prevails. To assist in the campaign of education which, in justice to the Keeley cause, it is necessary to carry on, the following questions, which are those most commonly asked by the public, are answered:—

Is this cure approved by any high authority?

Yes, the highest. The Keeley treatment for inebriety and the opium and tobacco habits is used daily with unqualified success by the United States government in its National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors, wherein nearly 3,000 veterans have been successfully treated. The States of Colorado and Maryland send their drunkards to Keeley Institutes. Over 16,000 physicians have taken the treatment, including many members of the Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut medical societies. Its success is admitted by every fair-minded physician who investigates it. The United States Dispensatory for 1894 says: "It would seem that no medication can suffice for moral reformation; but there is considerable evidence to show that the Keeley treat-

ment, by toning up the nervous system and bringing about a general increase of nutritive tone, may aid those who are determined to reform."

Is it Christian science, faith-cure, or hypnotism?

No; it is a scientific medical treatment of a disease which is as capable of diagnosis as any other disease.

Does the injection hurt?

Not as much as the prick of a pin. There are no sore arms in Keeley Institutes.

How soon are the effects of the treatment noticeable?

Patients who enter an institute sober lose the craving for liquor almost immediately. Patients who come intoxicated refuse liquor in three or four days, although it is supplied them as long as they need it. Nearly all patients sleep well and eat heartily after the first day.

Do you give your patients liquor?

We would prefer not to, but we do, freely, when it is evident that they would suffer without it. All our patients *voluntarily* stop drinking (in two to four days), not because they are sickened of liquor, for they are not, in Keeley Institutes, but because the cure of the disease of inebriety has begun, and the desire for liquor, which is only a symptom of that disease, disappears. No emetics are used in Keeley Institutes.

What does the treatment really do for a man?

It restores him, body and mind, to his normal condition—makes him as free from craving as if he never had touched liquor. If a man lapses, it is because he prefers a dissipated life, not because he craves liquor. Only five in a hundred return to their old habits.

Is the treatment injurious?

It never in a single instance has injured man, woman, or child, in body or mind. It has saved thousands of lives and prevented many cases of insanity. Do not confound the injuries done by imitators with the benefits wrought by the genuine Keeley Cure.

Suppose a graduate should begin to drink again?

The effect would be the same as if a person who never before had touched liquor should suddenly begin drinking heavily. There is nothing peculiar to the Keeley Cure in this respect.

Do you treat a person against his will?

There is no restraint or confinement at a Keeley Institute: the patient should come with a sincere desire to be cured. However, scores of doubting patients enter our institutes unwillingly, pressed by relatives and friends, but, soon finding themselves thoroughly restored to health and happiness and free from any craving, become the most enthusiastic advocates of the treatment and workers in the Keeley League.

Does it make any difference how long a person has been drinking?

No. We have treated hundreds of patients from 60 to 80 years of age with uniform success.

Can a man come drunk?

Yes: ninety per cent. do. It is better, however, to come sober, although the cure is effected as well in either case.

How much does it cost?

Compared with the happy result, it costs very little. A single debauch often costs more than an entire cure. Twenty-five dollars a week is the charge, which includes treatment and medicines. Board and room are extra, and may be had at the institute or in hotels or private boarding-houses, at prices to suit the taste and purse of the patient.

How long does it take to cure?

Inebriety is cured in four weeks. Morphine and other drug addictions require from four to six weeks, according to the severity of the case.

Will you give the names of those cured?

No: all institute matters are confidential. The president or secretary of any Keeley League will, however, acquaint you with many graduates who will be glad to tell you of their experiences.

Do you treat ladies?

Certainly; but privately, in their rooms, which may be in the institute or outside, accord-



SHE TOOK THE KEELEY CURE.

[SEE PAGE 19]

ing to preference. Dr. Keeley's treatment for neurasthenia (nerve exhaustion), even though the disease be unassociated with the use of alcohol or a drug, is perhaps the most wonderful restorative known to science, and has returned many suffering men and women to sound mental and bodily health.

Can you cure a periodical as well as a "steady" drinker?

Yes: one as easily as the other. The disease is the same in each, and the treatment is the same.

How many patients have you had?

More than 200,000 persons have taken the Keeley treatment at this writing, and the number is increasing at the rate of nearly 8,000 a month.

How about the treatment of morphine and other drug addictions?

All that is written of the treatment of inebriety applies to drug addictions. They are treated under the same general conditions, with remedies selected with especial reference to each. Morphine patients lodging outside an Institute must be accompanied by a trustworthy attendant. The Keeley remedies have cured thousands of opium-eaters and victims of other drug addictions. The age of the patient, period of addiction and amount of drug used are immaterial, if the physical system has not degenerated beyond the power of human art to restore.

The Keeley Baby.

DR. KEELEY often has said that his remedies would not harm an infant. The case of little Clara Woodworth, the famous "Keeley baby," has attracted the attention of the press of the whole country, and is most wonderful and convincing proof of the truth of Dr. Keeley's words. The physician-in-charge tells the story as follows: it is of a typical morphine case:—

Mrs. Nora Woodworth, the mother of this child, whose home is in Jonesville, Vt., came to the Keeley Institute for treatment for morphine on May 1, 1893.

The "Keeley baby" is the youngest of her children. About five years ago Mrs. Woodworth was in very poor health, suffering, as she said, from nervous exhaustion, when she was first given morphine. As is generally the case with users of morphine, she became a complete slave to the drug before she was aware of it. She tried hard to do without it, but it was an utter failure, whereas, under the stimulating influence, she could accomplish much; and so, as others have done before, day after day she postponed the time for quitting its use.

After Mrs. Woodworth had used the drug for two years the baby Clara was born. She nursed it for ten months, during which time Clara was not cross and fretful, as many babies are. When the weaning time

came, however, the trouble began. Nursing quieted the excited and crying child. The mother knew then at once it was not running the natural course, which had been furnished through the blood vessels she was carrying the child, and later through her milk while passing.

Morphine had then become a necessity, and the mother began administering it to the child all the time, running that line on the middle-facial artery of the child. But at every attempt to draw up the drug the small suffering came to the lady that she was compelled to release her mouth. And thus it was administered until May 1, when she came to the Boston Hospital, of which time the child was taking one and a half grain of morphine in the milk the mother *without* passing it by the mouth in both cases.

The doctor's impression when it began the treatment was that of a fairly healthy, well-nourished child very nervous, excited, and restless with eyes constantly searching for something new to do. That's morbid child disease treatment immediately. In a very few days the child was sitting well and sleeping normally without morphine. Her complexion improved, the nervousness disappeared, and her growth with new physical strength seemed to be very healthy, until she attracted universal attention because of her smartness.

At the suggestion of some medical friends they discontinued, and she was perfectly quiet. She was very terrible in taking treatment, and always took her medicine without the slightest objection, and did not feel particular misery the first few days.

Women gave herself the name of the "Nursing Baby," by which she was known far and wide.

Mrs. Woodworth was treated for four weeks, at the expiration of which time both man in their houses and family has both seen through the disease with almost no suffering and now not in the physically good condition much improved mentally and physically.

Condense into one the thousands of testimonials to the efficacy of the Keeley treatment for the morphine habit which pour in from all parts of the world, — what could speak with more eloquent emphasis than this simple story?

The following statistics relate to the last 1,000 patients cured of various drug addictions by the Keeley treatment: —

Age of Patients.

| | |
|-------|---|
| 188 | were between 21 and 30 years of age. |
| 332 | were between 31 and 40 years of age. |
| 212 | were between 41 and 50 years of age. |
| 140 | were between 51 and 60 years of age. |
| 40 | were between 61 and 70 years of age. |
| 8 | were between 71 and 80 years of age. Two of — the latter were 76 years of age. |
| 1,000 | |

How Long They Had Used the Drugs.

| | | | | | |
|------|---------------|-----|------|-----------------|-------|
| From | 1 to 5 years, | 288 | From | 30 to 35 years, | 28 |
| " | 5 to 10 " | 267 | " | 35 to 40 " | 11 |
| " | 10 to 15 " | 23 | Over | 40 " | 6 |
| " | 15 to 20 " | 92 | | | |
| " | 20 to 25 " | 75 | | | |
| " | 25 to 30 " | 30 | | | 1,000 |

Amount of Addiction — Morphine.

| | |
|-----|---|
| 62 | were using from 1 to 5 grains a day. |
| 92 | were using from 5 to 10 grains a day. |
| 128 | were using from 10 to 25 grains a day. |
| 88 | were using from 25 to 60 grains a day. |
| 22 | were using from 60 to 120 grains a day. |
| 1 | was using from 120 to 180 grains a day. |
| 1 | used over 180 grains a day. |

Fully 35 per cent. of these 1,000 patients had tried various so-called cures, each from one to seven times, varying in time from a few hours (or long enough to discover the deception) to two years under treatment and at liberal expense.

In National Soldiers' Homes.

"Had the Keeley treatment nothing but the official records of the United States government to recommend it, they would be enough."

Feb. 13, 1892. Gen. William B. Franklin, President of the Board of Managers of the National Military Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors (of which board the President of the United States, the Chief Justice, and the Secretary of War are members *ex officio*), authorized a contract with Dr. Leslie E. Keeley for the use of the Double Chloride of Gold remedies in the National and State Soldiers' Homes in the United States. The remedies are now in daily use in the National Soldiers' Homes at Togus, Me., Leavenworth, Kan., Bath, N.Y., Milwaukee, Wis., Santa Monica, Cal., and Hampton, Va. According to the official annual report to President Franklin of Col. Andrew J. Smith, governor of the Home at Leavenworth, 335 men took the treatment from March 29, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1893. "Average age of patients, 59 years; youngest, 44 years; oldest, 81 years; ratio of losses per 100 for whole number treated, 802." Gov. Smith's report continues:—

The percentage of loss through relapse or return to their old habits is small. The improvement in discipline is very marked. The morale of the Home stands second to none.

An auxiliary to the Institute is the Keeley League, composed of the graduates. This organization is admirably constituted to promote the interests of the cause of reform, and is doing wonders in inducing comrades who, through mistaken judgment upon the nature of the Keeley remedies, hold aloof until their excesses nearly compass their death. Men are brought in for treatment who are physical wrecks, and within a few days are restored to their manhood and health.

The largest number in line for treatment at any one period since the Institute was established was eighty-two, on December 10, 1893. An average of thirty-seven in line has been maintained throughout the year.

The vile whiskey dens which so closely hedged in the Home in former days are receiving little patronage. Many of them have been suppressed.

As shown by the records, since the Keeley remedies have been introduced there have left the Home, able to maintain themselves, three hundred and sixty-four graduates of the Institute who are believed to have been permanently cured of the disease of alcoholism and opium addiction. They are now good citizens. One hundred and thirty-two married men have been restored to families that have been neglected or deserted for years. Very few graduates have returned from furlough this year, which indicates that the object of most of those absent is to remain outside of the Home. Their absence enables us to provide for an equal number of deserving men.

The per capita cost of maintenance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, at this Branch was \$140.25. On that basis *the annual saving to the government by reason of these men having been permanently restored to society is \$51,051.00.*

The facts cited speak for themselves. I am encouraged by the excellent results already achieved to

renewed and greater effort in the future leading to the rescue of the many in our midst who are yet unclaimed.

Gen. Cornelius Wheeler, governor of the National Home at Milwaukee, writes: "I do most heartily approve the adoption of the Keeley treatment in the Home, and believe it will result in great and lasting benefit to very many of the old soldiers and their families."

Gen. Luther Stephenson, governor of the Eastern Branch, N. H. D. V. S., at Togus, Me., where over 300 veterans have taken the Keeley Cure, writes to the *Keezille*: "Our experience shows that the Keeley Cure is effectual, and as governor of a National Home, having a strong interest in the happiness and future welfare of the veterans under my charge, I propose, by every honorable means in my power, to induce them to take advantage of this great boon which leads them to lives of *whirly and virtue*."

In the course of his last annual report on the condition of Soldiers' Homes, Secretary of War Lamont says: "It has proved an unmixed benefit to the Homes. It has apparently reformed more than fourteen hundred drunkards—a wonderful result. Should the effect of the cure cease to-day, it has done enough good already in the Homes to more than justify the trouble and cost of its introduction."

Important Keeley Facts.

GEN. Neal Dow: "Dr. Keeley is sure to triumph in the end."

Gen. Charles H. Taylor, editor-in-chief of the Boston *Globe*, says to all his friends: "I believe in the Keeley Cure from A to Z."

Statistics prove that the percentage of death and insanity among Keeley graduates is less than with any other class in the community.

Rev. George C. Lorimer, D.D., pastor of the Tremont Temple congregation, Boston: "I have great respect for Dr. Keeley, and firmly believe in his cure for drunkenness."

Capt. J. G. B. Adams, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R: "Of course, I believe in it. I have seen old soldiers cured by Dr. Keeley all over the country."

Police Justice George P. Lawrence, of North Adams, Mass.: "The Keeley Institute here has won the confidence of the community, and a great deal of work is being done for it by all classes of our people."

The celebrated Medical Round Table Club of Cleveland, Ohio, composed of homœopathic physicians, entertained Dr. Keeley at dinner

(although he is an allopathist), and, after plying him with questions for three hours, unanimously elected him an honorary member.

Rev. T. D. Witt Talmage, D.D., in a public address: "We cannot read it down, we cannot talk it down: it will become triumphant, and be recognized in all the land and all the lands of the earth. It has on it the mark of the approval of the Lord God Almighty."

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company of Pueblo, Col., which has two thousand men on its pay-roll, has a Keeley Institute in its works. The company pays part of the cost of treatment in each case, and allows every man worthy of confidence to retain his position while being treated.

P. D. Armour, the Chicago millionaire, says: "I have sent two hundred men, from butchers to book-keepers, to Dr. Keeley, and they have all come back cured;" and in a personal letter to Dr. Keeley he writes: "I do not think there is any one thing, or any one man, who ever did the good to humanity you are doing with your Cure."

In the State of Colorado, under an act passed by the legislature in March, 1893, an indigent drunkard may be treated at a Keeley Institute at the expense of the county, upon his own application, indorsed by three reputable law-

payers. The State of Maryland has unanimously passed practically the same legislation. The results are highly satisfactory in both States.

Hon. Carter H. Harrison, late Mayor of Chicago, in his address of welcome to the National Keeley League at its convention in the World's Fair grounds, "Keeley Day," Sept. 15, 1893: "As an editor of a newspaper, I have been brought in contact with men who a little while ago were wallowing in the very filth of inebriety, but who are now valued members of society through Dr. Keeley's aid."

"What is a drunkard?" Without repeating here Dr. Keeley's scientific explanation, a drunkard is one who may want to stop drinking and cannot; one whose craving for liquor, whether continual or periodical, is not cured by total abstinence, but remains, a torture and a menace. We will send free to all who may ask for them Dr. Keeley's writings on "Drunkenness a Curable Disease," "Heredity and Inebriety," "Child Inebriety" and kindred topics. Dr. Keeley is the only physician living who has written with the authority of knowledge upon these subjects, and whose scientific utterances are recognized by the highest authorities.

James Edmunds, M.D., member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in a public address: "My excuse for venturing to

speak on this subject is that I have been an active worker in temperance for thirty years, that for eighteen and a half years I have worked as senior physician at the London Temperance Hospital; and that I have probably had more cases of inebriety referred to me personally than any other physician in London. . . . Dr. Keeley, instead of locking up these unfortunate inebriates for long periods, cures the drink crave by remedies which act as quinine acts in curing an ague. This is a new line of thought. It is one which has helped me immensely in my own work on these cases; while careful watching and study of Dr. Keeley's results have convinced me that he knows more about handling morphia men and alcohol drinkers than all the rest of the physicians put together. . . . I think it my duty to send my own patients to the Keeley Institute when they come to me on this matter, and shall do so in the future, even if they strike my name off the roll of the Royal College of Physicians."

In London, at a public meeting at which Rev. Canon Fleming presided, on motion of William Cunard, Esq., seconded by Amos Scottfield, Esq. (who later came to Chicago as a delegate from the United Kingdom Alliance to the World's Temperance Congress), the following-named committee was appointed to investigate the Keeley Cure: Rev. Canon Fleming, D.D. (chap-

lain in ordinary to the Queen, chaplain to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales), Chairman; James Edmunds, M.D. (medical officer of health and public analyst for St. James, consulting physician to the London Temperance Hospital); James H. Raper, Esq.; William Saunders, Esq., M.P.; W. Hind Smith, Esq. (President National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations). Mr. Saunders found himself unable to act, and Dr. Donald Baynes was appointed in his place. The committee held six meetings at the London Keeley Institute, and examined twenty patients under treatment. Then it unanimously reported, "The results of the Keeley treatment as we have seen it are good, and offer promise of extended and permanent usefulness." A year later the committee examined the same twenty patients, and reported as follows: "We were deeply interested in their personal testimony to the fact that they were all cured, and that the craving for drink had entirely left them, while their moral will and power to say 'No' had returned. Letters were submitted to us from the patients who were unable to appear before us or from their relatives, testifying to similar results; and the very satisfactory result is that we are able to report that at the end of the first year eighteen of the twenty cases have stood firm, two only have lapsed, and that all are in good mental and physical health." The committee will make further report in 1895.

The Keeley League.

THERE is no better evidence of the enthusiasm and gratitude with which Keeley graduates regard their cure than the existence of the Keeley League, the most unique temperance organization in the world. Its active membership is composed exclusively of graduates of the Keeley Institutes. Starting with the baker's dozen of patients under treatment who, moved by a purpose that was almost an inspiration, banded themselves together in the little Hackmuth shop at Dwight, Ill., in 1891, it numbers now nearly 30,000 members, and is the most practical body of temperance workers in America. The national body is organized under the law of the State of Illinois. The objects of the league are "to further the cause of temperance among all people by curing the drunkard of the disease of intemperance, and preventing the youth of the country, by education and example, from contracting it, to bind together in one fraternal bond all who have taken the Keeley treatment for liquor and kindred disease, to extend the knowledge of the Keeley remedy, to establish State and Auxiliary leagues, and by medical, moral, and Christian methods, with

the help of Almighty God, to discourage and annihilate the use of liquor as a beverage in any way which may seem opportune or occasion may demand."

The league, through its State and local branches, which exist in nearly every State in the Union, has spent already over \$100,000 assisting indigent drinking men to take the Keeley treatment.

The national president of the Keeley League is Col. Andrew J. Smith, governor of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors at Leavenworth, Kansas, and through whose instrumentality the Keeley remedies have been adopted by the United States government for use in Soldiers' Homes, and nearly 3,000 veterans of the War of the Rebellion have been restored to health and manhood.

The last annual convention of the National Keeley League was held in the World's Fair grounds, Sept. 15, 1893, which day Director-General Davis set apart as "Keeley Day." Over 1,000 delegates attended. The parade included detachments in uniform from the National Soldiers' Homes. The delegates were welcomed by National Commissioner Tousley, of Minnesota, representing the Director-General, and by Hon. Carter H. Harrison, mayor of the city of Chicago.

“The Keeley Institute.”

As a matter of justice to ourselves and to the reputation of DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD REMEDIES for the cure of the Liquor, Opium, and Tobacco diseases, and Neurasthenia, we wish to inform the public that these remedies are used by no institution or sanitarium in the United States except those established under the uniform name of “THE KEELEY INSTITUTE.”

Authorized Keeley Institutes.

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